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RETURN TO POMOLOGY
SECTION OF NOMENCLATURE.

INDEXED
MAR 18 1916

INDEXED 1916
**GREENVILLE
NURSERY CO.**

INCORPORATED



**TREES AND
SHRUBS**

**GREENVILLE
SOUTH CAROLINA**

ORDER NO.....

I.....have this day bought
of the GREENVILLE NURSERY CO., of Greenville, S. C., the following bill

of Trees, Plants, etc., to be delivered at.....

On.....day of....., 191....

EVERY ORDER IS A CONTRACT
No Conditional Orders Taken, or Countermands Accepted

.....Apple Trees, New.....	\$.....
.....Apple Trees.....	\$.....
.....Peach Trees, New.....	\$.....
.....Peach Trees.....	\$.....
.....Pear Trces, New.....	\$.....
.....Pcar Trees.....	\$.....
.....Plum Trees.....	\$.....
.....Cherry Trees.....	\$.....
.....Apricot Trees.....	\$.....
.....Quince Trees.....	\$.....
.....Mulberry Trees.....	\$.....
.....Japan Persimmon Trees.....	\$.....
.....Fig Trees.....	\$.....
.....Pecan Trees.....	\$.....
.....Satsuma Orange Trees.....	\$.....
.....Walnut Trees.....	\$.....
.....Grape Vines.....	\$.....
.....Scuppenong Vines.....	\$.....
.....Magnolia Trees.....	\$.....
.....Ornamental Trees.....	\$.....
.....Shade Trees.....	\$.....
.....Rose Bushes.....	\$.....
.....Armoor River Privet.....	\$.....

Total Amount of Bill.....\$.....

Credit for Lodging.....\$.....

Balance Due.....\$.....

In consideration of the extra low prices, as per understanding with Prof. C. F. Niven, of Clemson College, S. C., at which above Nursery stock is sold me, I agree to send cash to cover amount of above invoice, in advance of the date of shipment stated, to Greenville Nursery Co., at Greenville, S. C., and if said stock, or any part thereof is not shipped me, or if any part is not according to specification in price list, then said money, or the proper part thereof, shall be refunded to me forthwith by Greenville Nursery Co.

Signed by.....

This.....day of.....191..

Location.....

Postoffice.....

County.....State.....

Salesman.....

APPLES.	PLUMS.	STRAWBERRIES.
.....Winter Banana*	.....Red June	.....Gandy
.....Delicious*	.....Climax	.....Lady Thompson
.....Steamans Winesap*	.....Damson	.....Klondike
.....E. Harvest	.....Burbanks	.....Aroma
.....Yellow Transparent	.....Abundance	NOVELTIES.
.....Red June	.....Satsuma Orange	.....English Chestnut
.....Red Astragan	CHERRIES.	.....Japan Walnut
.....Yellow Horse	.....Yellow Spanish	.....English Walnut
.....Maiden's Blush	.....April Pink	.....Pecan
.....Royal Limbertwig	.....Early Richmond	.....Mulberry
.....Wine Sap	.....May Duke	.....Asparagus
.....Grimes Golden	.....Gov. Wood	.....Rhubarb
.....Rome Beauty	.....Black Tartarian	ROSES.
.....Johnsons F. W.	.....Gov. Briggs	.....Helen Gould
.....Arkansas Black	APRICOTS.	.....Pillar of Gold
.....Yates	.....Eago	.....Dorothy Perkins
.....Black Ben Davis	.....Alexander	.....Am. Beauty
.....Ben Davis	RASPBERRIES.	.....Cl. Am. Beauty
.....Red Siberian Crab	.....Cuthbert	.....Meteor Red
.....McAlister Apple	.....Gregg	.....Gen. Jack
PEACHES.	.....St. Regis	.....The Bride
.....Mayflower	BLACKBERRIES.	.....Golden Gate
.....Snead	.....Wilsons	.....Marcheil Neil
.....Greensboro	.....Early Harvest	.....Sunset
.....Carman	.....Henelay	.....Paul Neyron
.....Bell of Georgia	GRAPES.	.....K. A. Victoria
.....Elberta	.....Moores Early	.....Pink Killarny
.....Globe	.....Concord	.....Clematis N.
.....Soloway	.....Martha	.....Hydrangea
.....Goldmine*	.....Deleware	.....Lilac
.....Foxs Seedling*	.....Niagara	SHRUBS.
.....Mammoth Cling*	.....Wyoming Red	.....Texas Umbrellas
.....Early Bell	.....Scuppenong	.....Magnolias
.....Arp Beauty	.....James	.....Silver Maple
.....Stinsons Oct.	GOOSEBERRIES.	.....Norway Maple
PEARS.	.....Dowing	EVERGREENS.
.....Early Harvest	.....Industry	.....Am. Arbivita
.....Garber	.....Joselyn	.....Irish Juniper
.....Leconte		.....Globe Arbivita
.....Keiffer Standard		.....Norway Spruce
.....Magnolia		.....Balsam Fir
.....Seckle		.....Cedras Dedora
.....Koonce		.....Armoor River Privet

Pears, Apples, Plums 3 to 4 Feet High.

Peaches, Cherries 2 to 3 Feet High.

MAR 18 1916

To Our Friends and Patrons



N offering our Catalog we extend thanks for past favors and courtesies, with the assurance that in the future we shall spare no effort in furnishing superior quality and service.

Our stock is carefully selected, and grown under conditions which should insure most excellent results.

Packing and shipping will receive our utmost care, and we are always willing to give you the benefit of our experience in regard to selections suitable for your requirements, and the care necessary for success.

GREENVILLE NURSERY CO.,
GREENVILLE, S. C.

Fruit and Ornamental Trees,
Grape Vines,
Small Fruits, Shrubs, Plants, Roses, and Hedging.

THE STATE CROP PEST COMMISSION OF SOUTH CAROLINA.

Clemson College, S. C.

Certificate No. 1.

This is to certify that on June 21st, 1915, we inspected the Nurseries of Greenville Nursery Co., at Greenville, S. C., and that we found the Stock in these Nurseries sound and apparently free from San Jose Scale and other Dangerous insects and plant diseases. This Nursery is provided with a Fumigating outfit approved by the State Crop Pest Commission, and the Proprietor of the Nursery has agreed to fumigate all deciduous Stock in accordance with the directions of the State Crop Pest Commission. This Certificate is invalid June 1st, 1916.

Issued by the South Carolina State Crop Pest Commission June 21st, 1915.

A. F. CONRADI, State Entomologist.
H. W. BARRE, State Pathologist.

I HAVE PURCHASED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF STOCK FROM THE GREENVILLE NURSERY, OF GREENVILLE, S. C., AND I HAVE FOUND IT TO BE PERFECTLY SATISFACTORY IN EVERY RESPECT. I ALSO FIND THE MANAGERS OF THIS NURSERY PERFECTLY RELIABLE AND DOING AN HONEST BUSINESS.

YOURS VERY TRULY,

C. F. NIVEN,
ASSISTANT HORTICULTURIST,
CLEMSON COLLEGE, S. C.

Business Notes

Remittances—Mail orders from unknown correspondents must be accompanied by Draft, Postal or Express Order, or Currency by registered mail. Shipments will be forwarded C. O. D. upon receipt of one-fourth the Purchase Price.

Substitution—When ordering, it is advisable to state your second choice, as we prefer not to substitute unless requested.

Method of Shipment—When mode of shipment is left to our discretion we carefully consider the customer's interest. Express shipments are recommended for small orders, owing to the greater care and dispatch with which they are handled in transit. The expense for expressage usually averaging 20 per cent. in addition to the purchase price. Or the mails may be utilized at a rate of 8 cents per pound, prepaid, for packages weighing less than 4 pounds.

Reference.—Any Bank in Greenville, S. C.

Terms and Conditions.—All goods travel at the risk and cost of the purchaser. We do not assume responsibility for the safe delivery or condition of goods after shipment, except our own mistakes. We are careful to have all of our stock correctly labelled and TRUE to NAME, and this corporation holds itself in readiness to replace, on proper proof, all stock that may prove otherwise, or to refund the amount paid therefor; but it is mutually agreed between the purchaser and ourselves that we shall not at any time be liable for any amount greater than the original price of the goods. Our goods are not sold on any other terms.

Orders placed with us are entered and accepted only on condition and agreement that, should stock be injured before the time for shipping, either by drought, frost, fire, insect or other casualties, they are to be void.

No representations or agreements made by salesmen will bind this corporation unless the same are in writing on the order and accepted at the office of the Company. Should an error occur we desire to be informed upon receipt of goods, in order that we may rectify it without serious delay. All claims must be filed within ten days after arrival of shipment to entitle purchaser to allowance.

Care of Stock.—On arrival of Stock, it should be promptly planted out, or, if this is impossible, the plants should be placed in water in the shade for an hour or two. The roots should then be covered with moist earth, and the plants should be kept in the shade until set out. Should any deciduous plant appear withered, it may be revived by covering the entire plant with moist earth and leaving it for a day or two, then plant in the evening.

Before planting remove all broken or extra long roots. The branches and tip of deciduous Fruit Trees should be trimmed to about half of length.

In digging the holes, sufficient space should be provided to allow the roots to extend easily and naturally. Place the best loose soil among the roots. When the soil is nearly all filled in, pour sufficient water to settle the earth around the roots. After it settles, finish filling with dry, loose dirt. This will prevent baking.

The ground should afterward be kept loose and free from weeds.

In a dry climate it is well to cover the surface immediately surrounding the plants or trees with a mulch of pulverized manure or straw.

GREENVILLE NURSERY CO.,

Greenville, S. C.

Suggestions on Selecting, Planting, Cultivating, with Points on Spraying, Etc.

NUMBER PLANTS OR TREES TO ONE ACRE.

3 ft. x 17 inches such as Strawberries and etc.	10000
4 ft. x 4 ft. such as Raspberries and etc.	2000
6 ft. x 6 ft. such as Grapevines and etc.	1200
9 ft. x 9 ft. such as Grapevines and etc.	500
12 ft. x 12 ft. such as Peach, Cherry and etc.	290
15 ft. x 15 ft. such as Peach, Cherry, Pear and etc.	192
20 ft. x 20 ft. such as Peach, Cherry, Pear, Apple and etc.	100
25 ft. x 25 ft. such as Apple and etc.	64
30 ft. x 30 ft. such as Apple, Late, and etc.	48

SELECTING VARIETIES.

The safest plan is to plant those varieties which have been tried, tested and have proven to give good results in your territory, which knowledge can easily be learned by inquiry of your neighbor or by your own experience.

FROM WHOM TO BUY.

You should secure your trees, plants or vines from a responsible nursery, preferably one nearest your territory to be planted, but you should satisfy yourself that the concern is reliable and financially responsible for any losses or damages that might occur on account of stock which might prove untrue to name.

Beware lest you might order trees from some Cheap John, or unknown and irresponsible concern, for every year there springs up many new, unreliable and unscrupulous nurseries in name only, which supposed nursery simply buys cull and cheap stock from any source so the stock will pass off as Nursery stock to fill their orders and by the time said stock should begin to bear such nursery is out of business and cannot be found and the planter has to "grin" and bear it.

CARING FOR THE TREES.

On receiving a bill of Nursery stock from the seller take note that it is in green and growing or living condition, not swiveled or partly dead, which is often the case (caused by careless handling before shipping). (We never allow the roots of our trees to become dry after digging until they are delivered to the buyer). However the fact that some of the ends or limbs of the trees are dead or swiveled is not evidence that such tree is permanently injured, as these limbs are always removed or should be before planting.

If your order is in reasonable good condition accept it and be sure that you do your part by taking care of it after it is turned over to you.

Protect the roots from sunshine and air, never allowing them to become heated or frozen before planting or you are likely to loose them if you do.

If you cannot plant in permanent place immediately after receiving your stock, make a trench in the ground (in a well drained place), cut the cords binding the several plants together, spread or separate the roots of trees in trench, cover with loose dirt, pouring on some water to moisten earth, press dirt firmly on roots, keep stock thus healed until ready to plant.

PLANTING.

To plant or set out a tree and etc., make a hole twice as wide and twice as deep as is necessary to receive the roots, when spread out in their natural direction, throw the top soil to one side to be used in filling around the roots. The botton of the hole should be filled in a few inches with loose earth on which to set or place the roots. Cut off all long, badly bruised or broken roots, use a sharp knife, cutting from under side of roots outward, leaving the top of the root the longest, place the plant in position, leaning slightly toward prevailing winds, fill in with soil to level of the natural surface; if soil is dry pour on say 1-2 gallon of water, tread the earth hard and tight, add an inch of loose dirt then.

PRUNE TREES

Properly by cutting back the top and limbs to 1-2 their length at least, entirely removing all surplus branches, leaving say three or four main stems pointing in opposite directions so as to balance the head. Always prune to an outward bud, thus encouraging an outward growth, keeping in mind the spreading out of tree, thus insuring sufficient sunlight and air drainage through the center and all parts of the tree. Peach trees should be pruned to a whip or stub less than 2 feet high and allowed to form their head close to the ground the second year. Cherries require but little pruning of the top or limbs.

Grapevines should be cut back within a few inches of the earth and allow only, say two runners to grow from near the ground, thus getting a better growth of the vine.

DRAINAGE.

This is important as it seldom pays to plant trees, etc., on wet-natured or undrained soil. Avoid hollows or low places where water is apt to stand over and around the roots of the tree. Select your orchard ground where you will also get a good air drainage as this is very important and essential to the well development, maturing and coloring of the fruit.

STAKING TREES.

Every tree should be well staked and tied with some soft material immediately after planting, as the constant motion of the trees caused by winds is very apt to kill it as it can not make root and fiber unless stationary.

CULTIVATING.

The manner or system of cultivation depends much upon the variety of fruit to be grown as the apple, peach, pear, plum, cherry, etc. Each to some extent require a different system of cultivation, but with all these some common rules will hold good, viz. Do not allow weeds, etc., to grow under and around the tree as they will sap the soil and thus deprive the tree of its source of life. Keep the ground clear of such growth and while the tree is young cultivate frequently, but do not grow such crops as corn, wheat, oats, rye, etc.; rather plant or grow such crops as the melon, potato, pea, tomato, etc., which will be of benefit to both your ground and trees.

For more complete or special instruction on growing any certain kind of fruit, etc., we advise that you write the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C., or the experimental station of your State at Clemson College, asking for a bulletin or information on subject desired. These departments will gladly mail such information free of cost.

ENEMIES TO FRUIT GROWING.

There exists today a number of what is called common enemies to fruit growing such as the San Jose Scale, Australian Peach Scale and other Scales, Peach Tree Borer, the Codling Moth, Canker worm, Plum Curculio, Aphis, Blight, Yellows, Borer, etc.

In this little Pamphlet we have not the space to give a complete treatise on these enemies, thereby educating all our customers to the point of efficiency where they would be able to discern them at sight and destroy them at will, but such knowledge can be secured in detail upon application to the Departments above mentioned and we urge you all to avail yourselves of it free of cost. Write to Clemson College for Bulletin No. 143. It is one of the best pamphlets we have ever read on these subjects.

However, we will take up a few of the most dangerous and prevailing enemies to fruit growing, which we feel should be attacked and destroyed or at least checked and controlled at once.

SAN JOSE SCALE.

This insect we look upon as being the chief or first enemy for us to get after and destroy, especially in this our home State, South Carolina.

This San Jose scale is now common to almost every section of the United States and the greater part of the world so far as we know.

It seems to have been introduced in America about thirty years since, being brought here on imported nursery stock and first started from the shipment of stock from San Jose, Cal.

It was first looked upon as an uncontrollable insect, sounding the death knell to orchards wherever found, but after several years of experience and study it was found to be easily controlled and destroyed, and it has now taken its place as only one of the common, controllable enemies of the orchards. Some noted fruit growers have said that they "consider it a God send or blessing to the country, for they say it has put the people to thinking, spraying and taking better care of their orchards, thereby making a great improvement over the old careless, haphazard method of fruit growing.

You have the San Jose Scale in your neighborhood if not on your trees. It does not make itself apparant to the average man when it first attacks a tree, but usually feeds, breeds and multiplies for two to four years before you notice the ill effects of its ravages. You might then notice some whole limbs or the tops of the trees dead or dying. Each year new limbs will spring out from the main body or trunk of the tree which limbs are only destined to live the short life of one summer to be then destroyed by this scale.

One pair of this tiny insect (a little orange colored mite under a tiny covering or scale) is capable of making from two to four million more insects during one summer.

They only grow and multiply in warm weather, remaining inactive or as an egg through the winter season, breaking out anew as soon as warm weather comes in the spring.

DESTROY SAN JOSE SCALE BY SPRAYING.

The first step necessary is to supply yourself with a good spraying outfit. We suggest what is called a common barrel Spray pump fitted up to an eight or ten foot hose and an eight or ten foot extension rod.

We are prepared to furnish catalogs of spraying outfits and will be pleased to inform our customers as to where and how to secure a good outfit at reasonable cost at from \$12 to \$18.

LIME AND SULPHUR MIXTURE.

As a standard formula or spray mixture to destroy the Scale we think the Lime and Sulphur mixture to be as good or better than any others, yet there are several good, effective remedies which may be made or secured at a very small cost.

Lime and sulphur mixture may be made at home as follows, in the following strength:

Quick lime, 20 lbs; Flour of Sulphur, 16 lbs; Water, 50 Gals. To cook put say five or ten gallons of water in an iron vessel or kettle, put in the lime, make the sulphur into a paste by stirring it in some water, put it into the vessel with the water and lime which should be on a fire, keep the mixture briskly boiling, constantly stirring to prevent boiling over, cook 40 to 60 minutes until it becomes of amber color and is all dissolved, then strain well into the spray tank or barrel, add sufficient warm water to make strength or proportion above named. Apply while warm to all parts of the tree until it seems to run on the surface of the limbs and trunk of the tree.

This application as most all other sprays for the scale should be applied while the tree is in any dormant state; any time after foliage is off in autumn until the buds begin to open in the Spring. The cooking of the Lime-Sulphur wash is better done by steam where it can be had.

PREPARED LIME SULPHUR WASH.

There is today several effective brands of Lime and Sulphur preparations on the market, manufactured by the various chemical concerns which can be obtained at a nominal cost and are less troublesome to mix and apply than the home-made mixture. We will be glad to advise as to where they can be obtained.

SOLUBLE OIL PREPARATION.

There is also some very effective Oil Mixtures that are prepared ready to mix with water, which can be furnished by the above named chemical concerns. These we have used with satisfactory results. Used in a strength of 1 gallon oil to 12 gallons of water.

CODDLING MOTH.

This is the insect which makes our wormy fruits. It deposits its eggs in the blossom end of the apple, etc., while the fruit is very young, even before the bloom disappears. Later on this egg becomes the worm so often found in the apple, etc., most always entering the fruit at the blossom end, usually ruining it from a commercial standpoint.

DESTROY CODDLING MOTH.

Spray with the Bordeaux Mixture, Arsenate of Lead, or Paris Green solution, at the proper time, and you will have little or no worms.

First application should be made about the time the fruit is dropping its blooms, follow with another spraying in about two or three weeks and again when fruit is about one-half to two-thirds grown.

If you cannot obtain any of these chemicals near you, write us and we will gladly aid you in securing them, advising as to the proper proportion to use.

PEACH TREE BORER.

The Peach Tree Borer is a common and well known pest, which needs no description to most planters. A full treatise on it is given in Bulletin No. 143, by A. F. Conradi and W. A. Thomas, Experimental Station, Clemson College, S. C.

TREATMENT.

Make mounds of earth around and against the tree about eight inches high about July 1st, this will cause the moth to deposit the eggs higher up on the tree. Remove the mound about October 15th. Spray the trunk of the tree with the Lime Sulphur solution, which will destroy most all the eggs and if any escape the worm will be easily removed when it makes its appearance.

BLIGHT.

The blight is a very troublesome disease as far as we know all over the world, and while it seldom of itself totally destroys the tree it does a great deal of damage by killing back young growth.

BLIGHT REMEDIES.

The best method to get rid of the blight seems to be as follows: When it appears on the tree supply yourself with a sharp knife, a small vessel of some good disinfectant, such as corrosive sublimate or strong salty water will do fairly well, cut off the blighted twigs or limbs about

say seven inches below blighted or dying part, disinfect the knife and end of the limbs and burn the parts taken off the tree, get your neighbors to do likewise and you will soon be rewarded with the pleasure of seeing the fruit of your labor.

PLUM CURICULIO.

This insect attacks all orchard fruits to some extent but more especially the plum and peach, causing the common crescent or moon shaped punctures.

PREVENTIVE MEASURES.

Such as jarring the trees, causing the curiculio to drop from the tree. Catching them on a spread, then burning them and poisoning them by spraying with the Arsenate of Lead or Paris Green solution is recommended and fully treated in Bulletin No. 143 above named.

MILDEW AND LICE.

On Roses, Gooseberries, etc., is easily destroyed by spraying with the mixtures used to destroy the Codling moth, or Tobacco Snuff and White Hellebora powder when dusted on the foliage will be found to be very effective, but as the Hellebora is poisonous it should be used very carefully.

CONCLUSION.

Let us thank you for your patronage and assure you that we appreciate your business, and we hope this little short treatise will prove a benefit to every purchaser of our nursery stock, and feel sure that it will if the lines of our suggestions are followed.

GREENVILLE NURSERY CO.,

Greenville, S. C.

Fruit Trees



GREENVILLE NURSERY CO.
GREENVILLE. S. C.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

The Apple

By intelligent people, the apple is now deemed almost as indispensable an article of food as bread itself. It is food, medicine, and no mean moral agent, all in one. Indigestion, bladder and kidney troubles and rheumatism, which often has its chief seat in such troubles, are benefitted and often cured by the liberal eating of apples. People, especially boys, who eat apples freely, do not have the same hankering for dope, drink and tobacco as the non-fruit eaters.

The only way for the average family to have apples enough is to grow them themselves. One good tree of the right variety will yield more fruit than can be bought for \$10.00. We furnish trees of varieties that ripen in succession from May to November. With a little care, apples can be kept through the winter till apples come again. A cellar is best, but almost any dark, dry place will do, the cooler the better, so the apples cannot freeze.

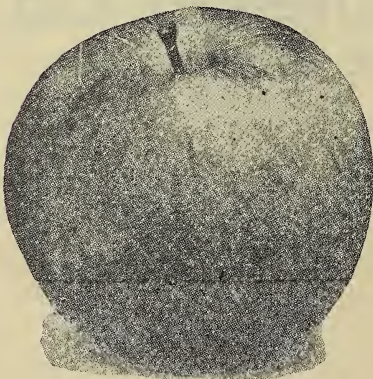
Any surplus of apples can easily be sold if kept until winter. Still it is often the case that Summer and Fall Apples sell well right from the tree, if fine.

Thus McAllister, Red Astragan, or Horse, would sell on sight at any time, and if not then, surely by taste. Few people, if allowed to see their exquisite beauty and taste their delicious flavor, could resist it.

Then, what a friend the Apple is to the housekeeper. The fresh apple of course comes first, but dried apples, canned apples, apple marmalade, apple butter, all stand her in good stead. Then there is apple vinegar. One tree of apples will yield many gallons, and there is really a crying demand for Pure Vinegar. For not even the shadow of an apple ever fell in most of the vinegar we use, and we know it.

The following are (Cream of the Cream) of Appledom, which years' testing have enabled us to select and offer to discriminating people as the greatest varieties of the great apple family.

LIST OF FRUIT TREES BEST ADAPTED TO THE SOUTHERN STATES.



Earley Harvest—A widely known standard early Apple, valuable for its large size, excellent flavor, and is a sure bearer. Fruit pale yellow, streaked with dull red. Time of ripening, early June. Early Harvest is universally popular.

Red June.—Famous for its striking beauty, and also for its sprightliness of flavor, with a coat of flaming red, and meat of purest white. It is one of the best known and most popular of Apples. A good bearer, and though only of medium size, a very valuable Apple for home use or to sell. Ripens in June, as its name shows.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

Yellow Transparent.—This is a very fine Apple indeed. Good quality, good size, beautiful, with a yellow tint, a sure bearer. A really delicious Apple. Ripens middle of June.

Yellow Horse.—A large, old Apple, famous for its fitness for cider, pies, drying, and for all culinary purposes. When allowed to mellow to deepest gold, it is a delicious eating apple. We have the genuine old-time Horse Apple of our daddies and grand-daddies. Ripens in August.

Red Astragan.—A large, yellow Apple, with crimson cheek. Very attractive looking, and of good quality. Ripens in July.

FALL APPLES.

Grime's Golden.—A large, golden yellow apple of exquisite flavor. Ripens in October. A heavy bearer, and in all respects an Apple of genuine value, and the very best of its season.

Rome Beauty.—Large, red Apple with stripes. Resembles Ben Davis in color. One of the finest. Ripens early in October.

McAlister Apple.—Large, red-striped Apple. Begins ripening last of August, and will hang until frost. Sure bearer. Ripens late, and seldom is killed by frost.

WINTER APPLES.

Winter Banana.—Large, yellow apple, with red blush, fine flavor, good keeper.

Delicious.—A new Apple. Is considered by apple growers one of, if not the finest, of all late Apples. Good flavor. Yellow, with few stripes. Good keeper.

Winesap.—Named for its delicious, sprightly flavor. Good standard Fall and Winter Apple. Universally known and popular by everybody, and liked by everybody. In fact, Winesap has everything in its favor, flavor, appearance, and productiveness. Wine-

sap is an immense and never-failing bearer of large, flaming red Apples, which color up months before they ripen, making the tree a most striking and ornamental sight through the whole Summer and Fall. No one can go amiss when he plants Winesap. It keeps all winter.

Stayman Winesap.—A seedling of the famous old standard Winesap. Similar to it in many respects. A heavy bearer and sure, and a fine keeper. Thrives in all soils and climates like Winesap. Every orchard should contain some Stayman trees. The fine flavor and beautiful appearance of this Apple makes it a good seller, and no variety could surpass it for home use. Keeps until Apples come again.

Royal Limbertwig.—A very large, pale yellow Apple, speckled with red. Flavor rich, juicy, and equal to the very best. A very fine Apple, keeping all Winter.

Yates.—A small red apple, color red. Famous as a keeper and for its most delicious flavor.

Johnson's Fine Winter or York Imperial.—A very large, round, flatish, whiteish Apple, speckled with red, meat yellowish, and of excellent flavor. Keeps till Apples come again.

Arkansas Black.—Said to be a seedling of Winesap, which it resembles in appearance and flavor. A very large, blackish, red Apple of fine flavor. Ranks with those fall kings, Winesap, St. Winesap, and Tork Imperial. Surpassing all others as they do in the few great essentials of a first-class Fall and Winter Apple, productiveness, flavor, beauty and keepingness, if we may be allowed to coin a much-needed word.

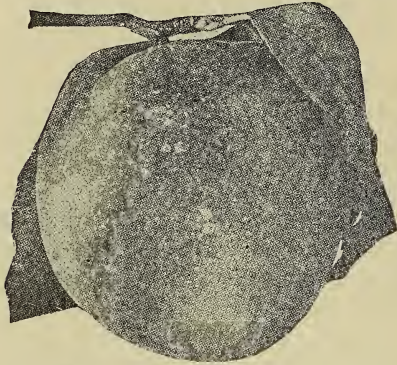
Ben Davis.—An old variety. Red with stripes, large, good keeper.

Taylor's No. 1.—A new variety. Red with stripes. Propagated by A. P. Taylor, Greer, S. C. Fine flavor. This is a promising Apple.

Peach Trees

The Peach ranks with the strawberry as the most popular, and therefore, as the most salable of fruits. Especially is this true of Peaches like Mayflower, which ripens so far ahead of all others and of its kind; like the Mammoth Cling, which seldom misses a crop on account of late blooming. Good color and large size. We have customers who have cleared more money on three peach trees than on a whole acre in other crops.

Peaches not only make the daintiest of deserts, peach preserves, jellies, etc., but is the leading canning fruit. Peaches that are not sold or consumed fresh, can be turned into money by canning.



Mayflower.—The earliest peach known. Color deep red. Ripens from 20th of May until 1st of June. Cling stone.

Sneed Peach.—This is recognized over the whole country as one of the standard early peaches. It follows May Flower closely. Ripens early in June. It is of good size and is unusually productive. A fairly well-colored Peach, which is so luscious that when ripe it can be drunk like an Orange.

Greensboro.—This is a glorious mid-June Peach. In size it ranks among the largest. Its color is an exquisite cream and crimson. Its quality is luscious and melting. Succeeds generally throughout the country and as far south as Gulf of Mexico.

Carman.—A very large, brilliant, creamy Peach of excellent quality; soft, and nearly freestone when ripe. Equally good for home and market, being firm and a fine shipper. Does splendidly throughout the country, clear to the Gulf of Mexico. Ripens middle of June.

Bell of Georgia.—Another of the great cream Peach and Crimson. An exceedingly showy Peach and a good one, too. An excellent shipper, firm and a good carrier, though a free stone; and soft and luscious when thoroughly ripe. Succeeds generally throughout the country, down to the Gulf. Ripens early in July.

Elberta.—Easily king of its ripening season. A mammoth gold and crimson Peach of excellent flavor. Famous for its vigorous growths, immense productiveness and adaptiveness to all soils and climates. Great for home use, for market, and for all purposes. Thrives generally and even as far south as Florida. Freestone. Ripens August 1st.

Soloway.—Large, yellow, freestone Peach. Ripens September 1st.

Green's Favorite.—Large, yellow, freestone Peach. Larger than Elberta. Ripens the week after Elberta.

Mammoth Cling.—Large, white Cling. Ripens in September. Has never been known to miss a crop. Originated in orchards of J. Garraux, Greenville, S. C. You can make no mistake in buying this Peach.

Fox's Seedling.—Large, white cling, sure bearer, good shipper. Ripens last of August.

Future Great.—Large, creamy cling. Ripens September 1st. Good bearer.

Early Bell.—Finest desert Peach grown. Ripens July. Freestone.

Globe.—A very large, soft Peach. Clear seed, of excellent quality. Ripens early in August.

Matthew's Beauty or Gold Mine.—Another excellent red and yellow Peach. Ripens last of August. Freestone.

Martin's September.—Another fine September Peach. Clingstone. Flesh yellow. Good bearer. Ripens September 15th.

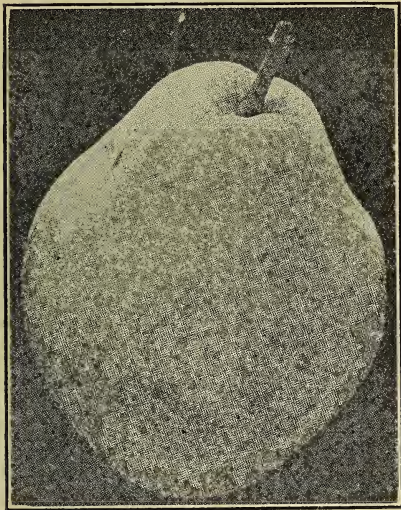
Arp Beauty.—Finest red-colored Peach grown. Freestone. Ripens 15th July.

Stinson's October.—Finest of all October Peaches. A large, white, well flavored. For any season. Doubly valuable because it ripens late. Cling stone. Ripens first half October.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

Pear Trees

The well-ripened Pear of the best variety is one of the most delicious of all fruits. Few know how fine they are, for they never see them. They are the easiest of all fruits to grow, and can be grown in the greatest abundance. A well-rooted Pear tree, started like ours, on a deep, alluvial soil, rich in vegetable matter, will thrive anywhere and with very little care or cultivation. The magnificent Keiffer Pear grows finely in the hardest yards or lot without cultivation after the first year or two, which should consist of hoeing around the tree for a radius of three or four feet. Blight is in some years a drawback to the Pear, but it can be controlled by cutting off the infected limb tops well below the dead part. We never knew it to kill a tree and rarely to keep it from bearing all the fruit the tree could stand up under, if directions above were followed.



Early Harvest.—A large, yellow, pink-cheeked Pear of good quality. An exceedingly handsome variety in both tree and fruit. Ripens early in June. The extreme earliness, far ahead of all other kinds, gives it a high value for home use and for market.

Magnolia.—Large, yellow Pear. Ripens in September.

Leconte.—Strikingly beautiful in tree and fruit. Immensely productive of very large, yellow Pears of fine quality. Ripens in September. Most universally successful of all Pears, except Keiffer.

Garber.—Of Oriental origin, like Leconte and Keiffer, and, like them, amazingly productive. A large, yellow, pink-cheeked Pear of excellent flavor. Rich, juicy and luscious. Ripens in September.

Konce.—Similar to the Early Harvest. A very fine pear, ripening in June.

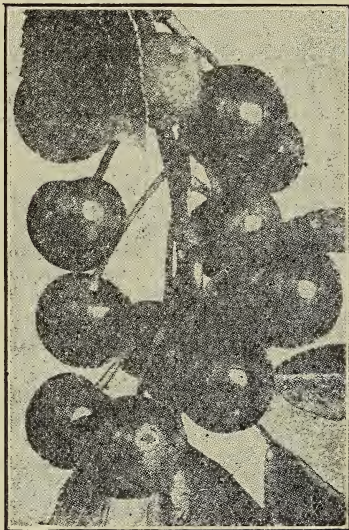
Seckle.—A small, brown, russet-red Pear, popular for its sweet flavor. Ripens late August.

Keiffer.—The largest, handsomest and most productive of all Pears. A huge lump of Gold, brilliantly tinted with red when ripe. Ripens in late October and November and keeps well all Winter. Trees easy to live, quick to grow off, and early bearers. We know single trees of Keiffer Pears that bear over ten bushels year after year without ever failing. Good quality when ripe. This superb fruit, the king of all late Pears, has been discovered to have one immense advantage over all other Pears, and indeed, of most all other fruit—the tree is said to be proof against San Jose Scale.

Cherry Trees

THE COMBINATION TREE—FRUIT AND ORNAMENTAL.

Few trees combine the useful and the ornamental in as large a degree as the Cherry. They make an exceedingly handsome shade tree, worthy of a place in every yard or lawn. Or they can be grown in any spare or waste space or corner, no matter how rough and stony, needing no cultivation after the first two or three years, and they are very long lived.



April Pink.—One of the earliest Cherries grown. Ripens end of April. Rich purple color, large, and seldom misses a crop.

Yellow Spanish.—Large, yellow Cherry. Ripens about 15th of May.

Early Richmond.—A fine, large Cherry of brilliant red color.

May Duke.—A very fine, large, dark red Cherry that succeeds and bears heavily over a wide region. Ripens in May.

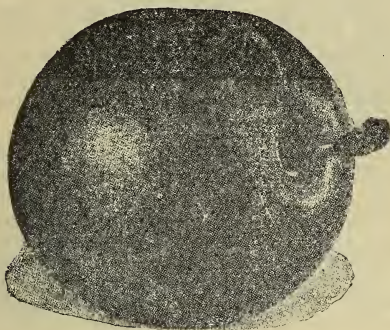
Gov. Wood.—A very handsome, large yellow Cherry, of sweet, delicious flavor.

Black Tartarian.—Another splendid, large, black Cherry of same habits as Early Richmond. Ripens in June. A standard Cherry. Most uniformly successful of all.

Plum Trees

THE JAPAN PLUM.

This magnificent Plum is a genuine revelation to a person who has never seen it. Its large size, exquisite beautiful coloring and immense productiveness is astonishing. At fruiting time the trees are simply piles of flaming red Plums. The delicious flavor and wholesomeness of the fruit is as striking as its qualities. It is entirely free from the unwholesome qualities of the common wild plum. Children and invalids eat the best, sweet varieties not only with safety but with positive benefit. After testing all varieties in our trial orchard, we have selected the following as the finest and best of this glorious family. Fine Plums, like peaches, sell well at home or on the large market. Trees are beautiful ornaments for yard or garden.



Red June.—The earliest of the Japan group of plums, ripening in June. Size very large, color flaming red, quality very good. A sure and exceedingly heavy bearer. Valuable for home use or market, on account of its earliness, beauty and general appearance.

Climax.—A cross between the Japan and our native Plums. Origin-

nated by Luther Burbank. Climax ripens soon after Red June. In size, in magnificent coloring, in enormous amazing productiveness, and in exquisite flavor, it ranks with the best.

Burbanks.—Large as a peach. Originated by Luther Burbanks. Ripens in July.

Abundance.—Very large and of indescribable beauty. Closely follows Red June in ripening, and remains in bearing long time. Rightly named for its immense productiveness. Quality good, probably equal to any fruit that grows. Begins to bear on good soil at two years old, and rarely or never fails to produce a large crop of the best fruit.

Shropshire Damson.—The finest and most productive of all the Damson family. Grown chiefly for preserving, for which it has no equal.

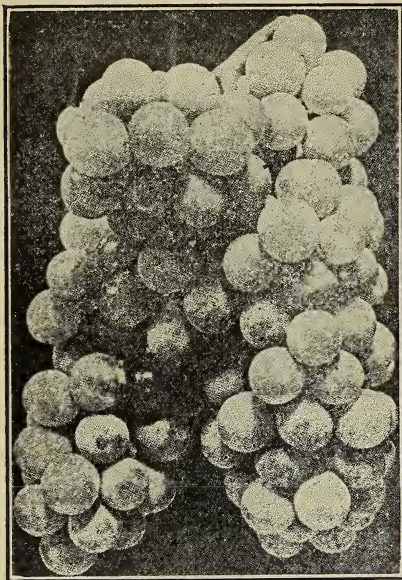
Grapes

BUNCH GRAPES.

The grapevines take up such little room and yields such a heavy crop of the most delicious and wholesome fruit that no garden should be without them. They can be planted along the fence or on each side of the garden walk. If so planted and trained over the walk in a trellis, they bear heavily, the bunches of grapes completely roofing the leafy arch.

The bunch grape thrives best on elevated, well drained land, but does well almost anywhere. Only moderately rich soil is required and sufficient cultivation to keep weeds from smothering them. In fall culture, they can be trained either to single stakes or to two wires stretched between posts about ten feet apart. The lower wire should be about three feet above the ground, the higher one about five feet.

The bunch grape is noted the world over, not only for its deliciousness, but also for its wholesomeness. People who cannot eat other fruit, except perhaps the peach and strawberry, eat Grapes not only without harm, but often with benefit to their health. In fact, the grape cure is a well-recognized system of dietetic in some countries.



Scupenong Grapes.—The most wonderful of all the grape family. In lusciousness of flavor, it is not surpassed, and hardly equalled by any grape or fruit that grows. Immensely prolific, and needing no attention after the first two or three years except to provide a frame or arbor, for the rapidly spreading vines to grow on and be supported. There is scarcely any limit to the age to which they live, or to the quantity of grapes a vine will bear.

Moore's Early.—A large, dark, purple, very early grape of excellent quality. In fact, we find it to be the very earliest, good and reliable grape that we have ever seen. Prolific bearer, succeeds everywhere.

Concord.—A fine, purple Grape, closely following Moore's Early, and giving a succession of grapes for a long while. Concord is an immense bearer of most excellent and wholesome fruit. Great also for wine. A standard Grape everywhere.

Martha.—Growth medium. Always sets a crop of well filled clusters. Berries large, globular, yellowish, when fully ripe. Skin tough, but thin. Never cracks, and rarely attacked by rot, pulp about the same as Concord. Very juicy, and exceedingly sweet. One of the best table and wine Grapes.

Delaware.—A small red Grape, but borne in large bunches. Famous for its delicate flavor and as a desert Grape.

Niagara.—The best and most popular and the most generally successfully of all the White Grapes. A truly excellent variety.

James Grape.—A black scupenong, but larger, and by some considered even more luscious and better in all respects. Similar in growth and fully as heavy a bearer. As good for wine as for the table. Both of these seem immune from all diseases. Even in damp, low places they thrive wonderfully. Both make excellent wine.

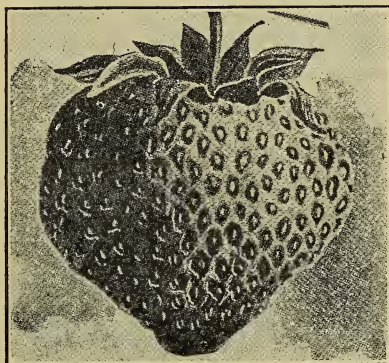
Berries

THE STRAWBERRY.

The Strawberry ranks with the peach as the queen of fruit. The sole rival of Strawberry and cream are peaches and cream. The Strawberry Plants are about the hardiest of all plants, and will grow on almost any soil. All that it asks is not to let weeds and grass take it, and not to let its own young plants, which, when too thick, act like weeds, smother it out.

The daintiness and wholesomeness of thoroughly ripe, fresh strawberries are of course known wherever any trace of culinary art exists. Strawberry shortcake is also a household word about as wide as civilization. What is not so well known is the quality of strawberry wine.

Some varieties of strawberries also can well, and also make excellent preserves. For the former, select the firmer kinds, and not too ripe.



EXTRA EARLY STRAWBERRIES.

Excelsior.—This is a standard extra early variety. It is firm and well colored, and an excellent shipper and seller. When thoroughly ripe, it is a good table berry.

Climax.—Classes with Helfins' Early, and is a really superb, extra early berry. Large, handsome and a tremendous bearer.

EARLY KIND OF STRAWBERRIES.

Klondike.—The king of all shipping and market varieties. Klondike is the standard commercial berry of the whole country. A heavy and sure bearer, a firm and excellent shipper, it classes on all the large markets as a re-shipper—that is, a berry firm enough to re-ship to the smaller, subsidiary markets. This quality, especially when shipments are heavy, often doubles the net price that a berry brings. To all this Klondike adds great productiveness,

large size and a coloring that surpasses them all. It shares with the Excelsior the rare power to renew itself when killed by frost. Even when killed down by heavy spring frosts, blooms, berries and tender leaves, it puts out anew and makes a good crop. Thrives in all soils and climates. Fine for table use when ripe. It colors up before fully ripe which makes it the valuable shipper it is.

Lady Thompson.—A standard market and shipping berry, too well known to need description.

Brandywine.—Among all the spring ripening kinds, Brandywine fruits the longest, beginning to ripen a little behind Excelsior. It continues all through mid-season and till very late, nearly two months in all. In this respect it is unique of its kind. It has an excellent flavor. Like Klondike, it seems to succeed everywhere. A splendid table and fancy market variety.

LATE VARIETIES.

Aroma.—Like Gandy, everywhere a standard late berry. Some pronounce it even ahead of Gandy and a heavy bearer. Like Gandy, it thrives in all kinds of soil and climates from Maine to Florida.

Gandy.—Shares with Aroma the kingship of all the late kinds. A magnificent berry in all respects. Very large, perfect shape, glorious color, excellent flavor. Its firmness and meaty quality makes it not only a fine shipper, but also fine to can and to preserve, and for that most delicate of drinks, Strawberry Wine. Gandy thrives everywhere and is everywhere a standard berry.

Strawberry Plants by Mail

Strawberry plants can be delivered by parcel post at the following rates. In order to find out exact cost to you, please ask your Postmaster what zone you are in with reference to Greenville, S. C., and remit accordingly, that is unless you are ordering some collection of Plants or Trees which are delivered free. It may be more or less, as plants are more or less damp. It is the average. If more, we loose, if less, we gain.

ZONE	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
100 Plants	\$.07	\$.07	\$.10	\$.15	\$.20	\$.25	\$.31	\$.36
200 Plants .....	.09	.09	.14	.23	.32	.41	.51	.60
300 Plants .....	.12	.12	.20	.35	.56	.65	.81	.96
500 Plants .....	.14	.14	.24	.43	.62	.81	1.01	1.20
1,000 Plants .....	.22	.22	.40	.75	1.10	1.45	1.81	2.16

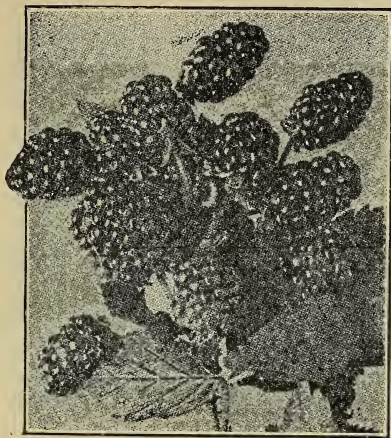
Three rows of strawberry plants can be set between each fifteen-foot row of peach trees. Where apples are planted in thirty-foot rows with no peach trees between, seven rows of strawberry plants can be set between.

To prepare the land for planting of trees, plow thoroughly and as deep as practicable. Open the holes at least eighteen inches deep and two feet square. Fill the holes with top soil near enough full so that the tree on it will, when the hole is filled, be two or three inches deeper than it grew in nursery. Spread the roots evenly, having first cut off any bruised ends. Then fill the hole, tramping the earth firmly around the tree. In filling the hole, bottom and top, use only the best top soil that can be had in the orchard. Scatter the clay from the holes as far as possible from the tree. A moderate quantity of well-rotted manure and wood ashes can be used in filling the hole, but they must not be near the roots. Always wet the roots before planting. If the soil is dry, set the tree, fill the hole nearly full of earth and trample it around the tree. Then pour in as much water as will soak in readily, giving it full time. When it disappears, fill the hole and heap it little with earth, but do not trample it. If trees should appear dry or shriveled when received, a few hours soaking, roots and tops, will restore them.

Everbearing Mulberry Trees

These trees are exceedingly rapid growers, and come into heavy bearing in three or four years. Then for months they continue to ripen large quantities of fine, large fruit, good to eat and of the highest value for poultry and hogs, which can be penned around trees and kept fat and healthy. No raiser of chickens or poultry of any kind can afford to be without them if they cost \$5 a tree.

Blackberries



Early Harvest.—An early, heavy-bearing kind, universally popular, and good for table use or market.

Wilson's.—Another fine, large Blackberry, one week later than Earley Harvest.

The Giant Himalaya Blackberry.—From the north slopes of the Himalay mountains. Stays green all winter. Bears from June until October. Runs like a grape vine. Will run ten feet in a single year. One vine at three years old has been known to bear ten bushels of berries in a single year. One vine will give large family at three years old all the berries needed. Price, 25 cents.

Raspberries

Gregg.—Dark purple early berry, very large.

Cuthbert.—Large, red berry, follows the Gregg in ripening, a good one.

St. Regis.—This superb ever-bearing Raspberry yields an immense crop of large, luscious fruit from June to October. \$6.00 per hundred, \$1.50 per dozen.

Gooseberries

Downing.—A seedling of Houghton. Upright, vigorous growing plant. Very productive. Skin smooth, flesh soft, juicy and very fine flavored. Color, yellowish green. American variety.

Industry.—Valued for size, flavor, productiveness and vigorous growths. A new and valuable variety. Color, light red.

Japan Walnut.—A beautiful quick-growing tree that makes an excellent nut. Valuable to plant in yards for shade or in larger quantities. Special low prices on large quantity.

Fig Bushes

Brown Turkey.—We grow the Brown Turkey, as we consider it the most successful of all the varieties of this delicious fruit. As to size, flavor, and bearing qualities, none will equal it.

Pecan Trees

Pecan Trees.—There is a fortune in pecan trees, especially the budded, as they are budded from the largest Nut Trees that's grown. Besides, the budded trees will come into bearing in four to five years, while it takes the seedling ten to fifteen years. The budded cost more but are cheaper in the end, on account of bearing early, and producing the large size Pecans. The Nuts from Budded trees will bring on the market 60 to 75 cents a pound, while the seedling will bring 15 to 20 cents. Always a plant Budded, of such varieties as Stewart, Van Deman, or Pride of the Coast.

Rhubarb or Pie Plant

Rhubarb.—Rhubarb, or Pie Plant, is exceedingly easy to grow. It is much easier than Asparagus. The edible parts are the stems of the long leaves. These can be cut as fast as they come in spring, and stewed with sugar, and makes the most delicious and wholesome pies, tarts and sauces. Stewed Rhubarb also makes a most excellent breakfast dish. In all respects it may be used in the place of Cranberries.

Rose Bushes



Red Roses

Meteor.—Vivid, glowing crimson, with a texture of velvet. A truly magnificent rose and a free and constant bloomer. 25 cents.

Gen. Jacqueminot.—(Gen. Jacqueminot). A magnificent crimson Rose, turning to scarlet, very fragrant and large. Price 25 cents.

Etoile de France.—(A twal duh France, Star of France). Clear, red, velvety crimson. Considered by experts to be the handsomest Rose in the world. The GOLD MEDAL rose of FRANCE. Really a magnificent creation which no Rose connoisseur could afford to miss. Price 40 cents.

Helen Gould.—One of the most famous of all the Red Roses, and rightly, as it is of great beauty and value. Price 25 cents.

Papa Gontier.—(Pa-Pa Gonto). A rich, brilliant red, free-blooming Rose. Price 25 cents.

American Beauty.—A brilliant Red Rose. This rose is too well known to need introduction. Considered to be by all growers of roses the finest red rose grown. Free bloomer. Price 40 cents.

Pink Roses

Paul Neyron.—A giant Pink Rose of grand upright growth and wonderful grace and beauty. Price 25 cents.

La France.—Another splendid pink Rose. Price 25 cents.

Bridesmaid.—A fine, deep-pink Rose, interesting for its great beauty as well as its sentimental name. Price 25 cents.

Mamman Cochet.—(Mamma Cochet). Among the very finest of all the grand family of pink roses. A truly superb variety. Price 25 cents.

Pink Killarney.—A splendid Rose. Heavy and long blooming. Price 25 Cents.

White Roses

The Bride.—Dear to the hearts of rose lovers, not only for its sentimental name, but for its own glorious white self. Price 25 cents.

White Lafrance.—A pure white rose with a shading of fawn color. 25 cents.

Augusta Victoria.—Considered by many the grandest white rose in the world. Price 25 cents.

White Killarney.—The cream of the new white roses. Price 25 cents.

White Mamman Cochet.—A sport from Mamman Cochet with creamy white flowers, faintly tinged with blush, long and pointed buds opening to large flowers. An exceedingly pretty and valuable variety that can be highly recommended. Price 40 cents.

Yellow Roses

Pearle De Jardins.—A clear, rich, golden yellow rose. Price 25 cents.

Sunset.—The color is a remarkable shade of rich golden-amber, elegantly tinged and shaded with dark, ruddy copper, intensely beautiful, and resembling in color a splendid after-glow. Price 40 cents.

Golden Gate.—Rich creamy white, with center and base of petals soft yellow, frequently tinted with soft rose. Free bloomer. Price 25 cents.

Antoine Rivoire.—This has proven a grand forcer, and is wrongly named by the trade, Mrs. Tafet, and by others, Prince of Bulgaria, Rosey flesh on yellow ground, shaded with a border or carmine, large and full. In the cut flower markets this is a much called-for variety. Price 40 cents.

Climbing Roses

Marcheil Neil.—All in all, this is the most popular of all roses as it is the most refinely beautiful. Blooms an indescribable tint of yellow that is most beautiful. Graceful climbing vines no less so. Verily all in all, a poem rose. Price 40 cents.

Climbing American Beauty.—A seedling from American Beauty with Wichuraiana and tea blood in its veins. The introducers say of it: Same color, size and fragrance as American Beauty, with the addition of the climbing habits. Good foliage and better blooming qualities. One plant of this new Rose will produce twenty times as many flowers in June as the old American Beauty, besides blooming occasionally during the summer. Blooms three to four inches across. Has proven perfectly hardy and stands heat and drought as well as any rose in our collection. This Rose has already made its mark and wherever it has been planted it has pleased until today we sell it by the hundreds. You lose if you are slow to take hold of Climbing American Beauty. It grows and blooms.

Price 50 cents.

Red Dorothy Perkins.—It is a good deal to claim for a rose, but we are within our bounds when we describe Red Dorothy Perkins as a brilliant Crimson Rambler flower on glossy, varnished Wischuraiana foliage. The defects of Crimson Rambler are its unsightly foliage in unseasonable weather, and its defoliation by insects. The infusion of Wichuriana blood assures an ornamental climber which is nearly evergreen, and this will assure this lovely crimson-scarlet pillar Rose a place in every American garden, for it is quite hardy in addition to all its other fine points. The flowers are very double, produced in large trusses of thirty to forty, and almost every eye on a shoot produces clusters of flowers. The color is intense crimson-maroon, the tips of the petals tinged with scarlet. The finest of all Crimson Ramblers. Price 40 cents.

Evergreens

Pyramidal and American Arbivitea, and Norway Spruce. We can ship in splendid, extra large sizes, with hills of earth attached to roots and wrapped in burlaps, at \$1.00 each. Medium size, 50 cents. See below.



Pyramidal Arbor Vitae.—This is one of the handsomest and thriftiest of the evergreen family. Succeeds where even other kinds fail. 50 cents.

Norway Spruce.—The most popular of the spruce family. Grows twenty to thirty feet tall, throwing out a mass of graceful leaves from the ground to its tapering point. Price 50 cents.

American Arbivitea.—Lower growing more bush in its habits than the Pyramidal. Fine to plant singly on lawn. Makes a hedge of surpassing beauty. Price 50 cents.

Texas Umbrella Trees.—No tree in the world surpasses this in gracefulness and beauty, and none makes a quicker or denser shade. It makes a great growth, attaining a large size, and lasts for many years. We have some that were planted thirty years ago and are still in their prime. They are considered the most striking and beautiful trees that grow. Price 50 cents, 2 years old.

Magnolia Grandiflora.—Famous the world over for its magnificent foliage and blossoms and for its great fragrance. Grows into a large tree and lasts for centuries. Price \$1.00.

Globe Arbor Vitae.—Growing in low, thick, globe form with attractive foliage. Very distinct. Price 50 cents.

Cedrus Dedora.—(Or Indian Cedar). Large, Ornamental Evergreen trees, with wide-spreading branches. They prefer well-drained, loamy soil, and will also grow in sandy clay if there is no stagnant moisture. The prettiest evergreen grown. Price \$1.00.

Silver or Soft Maple.—This is the quickest growing of all the maple family, and a very handsome tree, making a dense shade. 5 to 6 feet, 25 cents; 8 feet and over, 50 cents.

Norway Maple.—For grace of form, beauty of foliage and graceful shade, no tree can excell the Norway Maple. Grows fast to a large size, with spreading head and broad leaves which turn pale yellow in autumn, but persist until severe weather. Its yellow flowers are a distinct feature. Price 50 cents, 5 to 6 feet high.

Perfect Ever-Green Hedge the First Year.—The quickness with which a hedge can be grown from the plants we offer is another strong point in its favor. Plants set in fall, winter or early spring and well manured and cared for will the following summer make a hedge two and a half feet high and as solid from the ground as a stone-wall, and as smooth, if kept trimmed. This is a good height to keep a hedge for ordinary purposes, for yards and small lawns. However, it can be grown any height up to ten feet or more, to answer the purpose desired, being thus valuable to give privacy to a yard or a wind-break to shut off cold winds from a yard or lot.

Armour River Privet Hedge.—We can furnish this variety that stays green all Winter. We sell only large, strictly first-class plants which will make a perfect hedge the first year. Nearly everybody prefers them to lower-grade plants, which if a little cheaper, are so much smaller that it will take a year longer to make a hedge.

Direction for Planting Hedge.—Dig trench two feet wide and two feet deep. Set plants twelve inches apart, though some prefer eight inches. In filling in trench use top earth, mixed with well decomposed stable or lot manure. When trench is filled in about half full, use plenty of water on roots, then finish filling with top dry earth. Pack well on each side of hedge with feet, and you will have no trouble about getting hedge to live.

SPECIAL PRICES ON LARGE ORDERS.

**THE FOLLOWING COLLECTION OF TREES, PLANTS, ETC., DELIVERED
FREE ANYWHERE EAST OF MISSISSIPPI RIVER.**

COLLECTION A.—(\$5.00, delivered Free). First Class Apple Trees, choicest early, medium and late varieties. Will plant three-fourths of an acre, and Peach or Plum and Strawberry Plants can be set between.

- 2 Early May (May).
- 2 Yellow Transparent (June).
- 2 Red June (June).
- 2 Early Harvest (late June).
- 2 Grimes Golden (August).
- 2 Maiden's Blush (Sept.)
- 4 Rome Beauty (Oct.)
- 2 York Imperial (Fall and Winter).
- 4 Winesap (Fall and Winter).
- 4 Steaman's Winesap (Fall and Winter).

COLLECTION B.—(\$5.00, delivered Free.) First-class Peach Trees, 40 from the earliest to the latest choicest varieties. Will plant one-fourth acre, and strawberries between rows.

- 1 Mayflower (May).
- 3 Sneeds (Early June).
- 4 Champion (Mid June).
- 4 Greensboro (June).
- 7 Carman Early (July).
- 4 Bell Georgia (Late July).
- 8 Elbertas (Early August).
- 2 Crawford's Late (September).
- 3 Fox's Seedling (Middle Sept.)
- 3 Mammoth Cling (Latest Sept.)
- 2 Stinson October (Oct.)

COLLECTION C.—(\$5.00, Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees.

Apple Trees.

- 1 Early May (May).
- 1 Red June (June).
- 1 Early Harvest (late June).
- 1 Rome Beauty (Oct.)
- 1 Winesap (Fall and Winter).
- 1 York Imperial (Fall and Winter).
- 1 Mammoth Black Twig (Fall and Winter).

Pear Trees.

- 1 Early Harvest (June).
- 1 Garber (September).
- 1 Keiffer (October).

Peach Trees.

- 1 Mayflower (May).
- 1 Sneed (June).

Plum Trees.

- 2 Climax (June).
- 2 Abundance (July).

- 1 Greensboro (Late June).
- 1 Carman (Early July).
- 1 Bell of Georgia (late July).
- 1 Elberta (early August).
- 1 Crawford's Late (late August).
- 1 Fox's Seedling (early Sept.)
- 1 Heath Cling (late Sept.)
- 1 Stinson October (Oct.)

COLLECTION D.—(\$5.00, First-Class Apple, Peach, Pear and Plum Trees, Grape Vines and Strawberry Plants).

- 1 Early May (May).
- 1 Early Harvest (June).
- 1 Rome Beauty (Oct.)
- 1 Steaman Winesap (Fall and Winter).
- 1 Winesap (Fall and Winter).

6 Peach Trees.

- 1 Mayflower (May).
- 1 Greensboro (June).
- 1 Carman (July).
- 1 Bell of Georgia (last of July).
- 1 Fox's Seedling (Sept.)

Pear Tree.

- 1 Keiffer (Oct.)

250 Strawberry Plants.

- 50 Gandy (late).
- 100 Excelsior (very early).
- 100 Improved Lady Thompson (early).

Plum Trees.

- 1 Climax (June).
- 1 Abundance (July).

Grape Vines.

- 1 Moore's Early (July).
- 2 Concords (August).
- 1 Niagara (August)
- 1 Deleware (August).
- 1 James (Sept.)
- 1 Scuppernong (Oct.)

COLLECTION E.—(\$5.00 delivered Free). First-class Strawberry Plants, Asparagus Roots and Rhubarb.

1000 Strawberry Plants.

- 50 Excelsior
- 250 Lady Thompson.
- 150 Aroma.
- 150 Gandy.
- 400 Klondike.
- 12 Rhubarb.
- 50 Asparagus.

COLLECTION F.—(\$5.00, delivered Free). 1,450 first-class early, medium, late Strawberry Plants:

- 400 Excelsior (very early).
- 300 Lady Thompson.
- 200 Klondike.
- 100 Gandy.

COLLECTION G.—(\$2.50, delivered Free). 12 first-class Apple Trees:

- 1 Red June.
- 1 Early Harvest (late June).
- 1 Red Astragan (July).
- 2 Yellow Horse (August).
- 2 Maiden's Blush (Sept.)
- 1 Grimes' Golden.
- 2 Winesap (Fall and Winter).
- 1 Steaman Winesap (Fall and Winter).
- 1 Delicious (Fall and Winter).

COLLECTION H.—(\$2.50 delivered Free). 12 first-class Peach Trees:

- 1 Mayflower (last of May).
- 1 Sneed (June).
- 1 Greensboro (late June).
- 1 Carman (July).
- 1 Bell of Georgia (15th of July).
- 1 Burkes Cling (late July).
- 1 Elberta (August 1st).
- 1 Green's Favorite (1st of August).
- 1 Foxes' Seedling (late August).
- 1 Wheatland (early September).
- 1 Future Great (late September).
- 1 Stinson's October (Oct.)

COLLECTION J.—(\$2.00 delivered Free). 9 first-class Apple Trees:

- 1 Red June (June).
- 1 Early Harvest (July).
- 1 Horse (August).

- 1 Grimes' Golden (Sept.)
- 1 McAlister (late August).
- 1 Maiden's Blush (Sept.)
- 1 Rome Beauty (October).
- 1 Steaman Winesap (Fall and Winter).
- 1 Delicious (Fall and Winter).

COLLECTION K.—(\$2.00 delivered Free). 9 first-class Peach Trees:

- 1 Mayflower (last of May).
- 1 Greensboro (June).
- 1 Carman (Early July).
- 1 Bell of Georgia (15th July).
- 1 Elberta (August)
- 1 Fox's Seedling (late August).
- 1 Wheatland (September).
- 1 Future Great (late September).
- 1 Stinson's October (Oct.)

The following Collections of Strawberry Plants will be delivered free, anywhere in the United States at prices named:

COLLECTION L.—(\$2.50, delivered Free): 500 Choice Strawberry Plants, early, late and medium varieties:

- 200 Excelsior.
- 200 Lady Thompson.
- 25 Aroma.
- 75 Gandy (late).

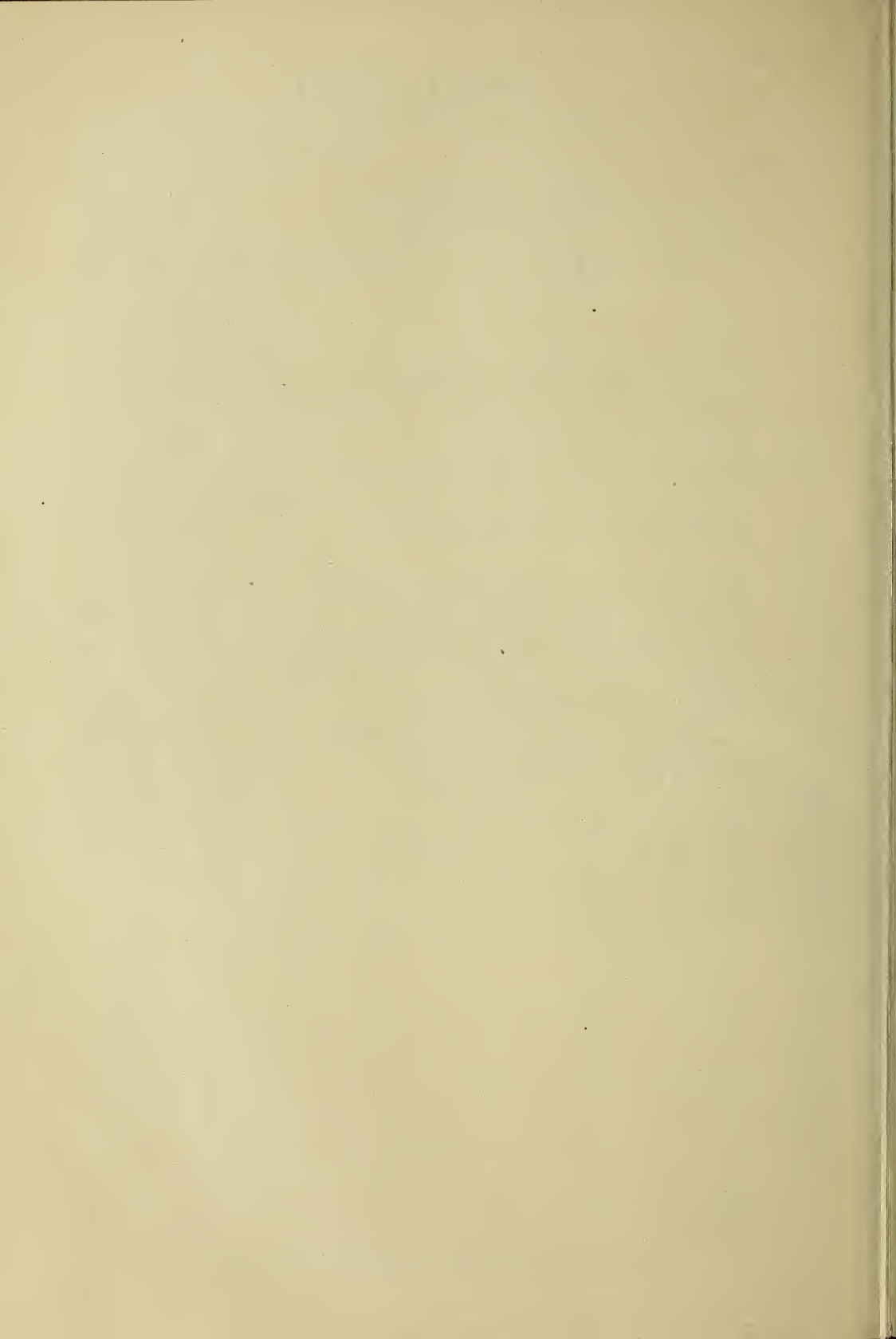
COLLECTION M.—(\$1.75, delivered Free). 300 Choice Strawberry Plants, early, medium and late varieties:

- 100 Excelsior (very early).
- 100 Lady Thompson.
- 25 Aroma.
- 75 Gandy (late).

PRICE LIST

LARGE, WELL-ROOTED, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS TREES ONLY.

	1,000	500	100	50	25	Doz.	Each
APPLE TREES (see p. 10). All varieties except the three following.. (Special price in quantities) Delicious, St. Winsap, Winter Banana	\$.....	\$.....	\$15.00	\$ 7.50	\$ 3.75	\$ 1.80	\$.15
PEACH TREES (See page 12). All varieties except the three following: Mayflower, Mammoth Cling, Green's Favorite	\$.....	\$.....	\$12.50	\$ 6.50	\$ 3.00	\$ 1.80	\$.15
JAPAN PLUM TREES (see page 16)			25.00	13.00	7.00	4.00	.40
APRICOT TREES			20.00	10.00	5.00	3.00	.30
EVERBEARING Mulberry Trees (see page 18)..			20.00	10.00	6.00	3.00	.25
CHERRY TREES (see page 14)			25.00	12.50	8.00	4.00	.40
PEAR TREES (see page 13) Keiffer							
PEAR TREES. All other kinds			30.00	15.00	7.50	4.00	.40
PECAN TREES (see page 19). Budded, Paper Sheel kind			70.00	40.00	20.00	9.00	1.00
JAPAN WALNUTS .....							.50
SHADE TREES. Umbrella China Trees, Norway Maples and Silver Maples, large and small sizes .....							.50
EVERGREENS. American Arbivitaes, Norway Spruce, Balsam Fir, Pyramidical Arbivitaes, Globe Arbivitaes, Cedrus Dedoras, (see page 22)							1.00
MAGNOLIA TREES. Very fine (2 to 3 feet high) .....							.50
ARMOOR RIVER EVERGREEN PRIVET, large. Makes a perfect hedge first year (see page 22)	25.00	14.00	3.00	1.75	1.25	.60	.08
GRAPE VINES (see page 16). Concord, Delaware, Moors' Early, Niagara, Lutie, Martha....			7.00	3.50	2.00	1.00	.10
GRAPEVINES. Scupenong and James .....							.25
ROSE BUSHES. 2 year old (25 to 50 cents), (see page 20)						2.50	.25
FIG BUSHES (see page 19)					5.00	2.50	.30
RHUBARB (see page 19)						1.00	.....
CURRENT BUSHES						1.00	.....
GOOSEBERRY BUSHES (see page 19)						1.00	.....
RASPBERRY PLANTS			3.00	.....	.....	.....	.75
BLACKBERRY PLANTS (see page 19)			3.00	.....	.....	.....	.75
DEWBERRY			3.00	.....	.....	.....	.75
ST. REGIS RASPBERRY			6.00	.....	.....	1.50	.....
HIMALAYI BLACKBERRY PLANTS			6.00	.....	.....	1.50	.....
STAWBERRY PLANTS (see page 18)	4.00	2.25	.75	.60	.50	.....	.....



GREENVILLE NURSERY CO., Greenville, S. C.

ORDER SHEET

Name of Buyer


Post-Office County..... State.....

Express Office

Express Co. Freight Station.....

Ship by.....On or about.....
(Mail, Express or Freight.)

Date of Order.....19.....

AND WE DELIVER FREE NOTHING IN THIS CATALOGUE EXCEPT COLLECTIONS ON PAGES 23 and 24. 

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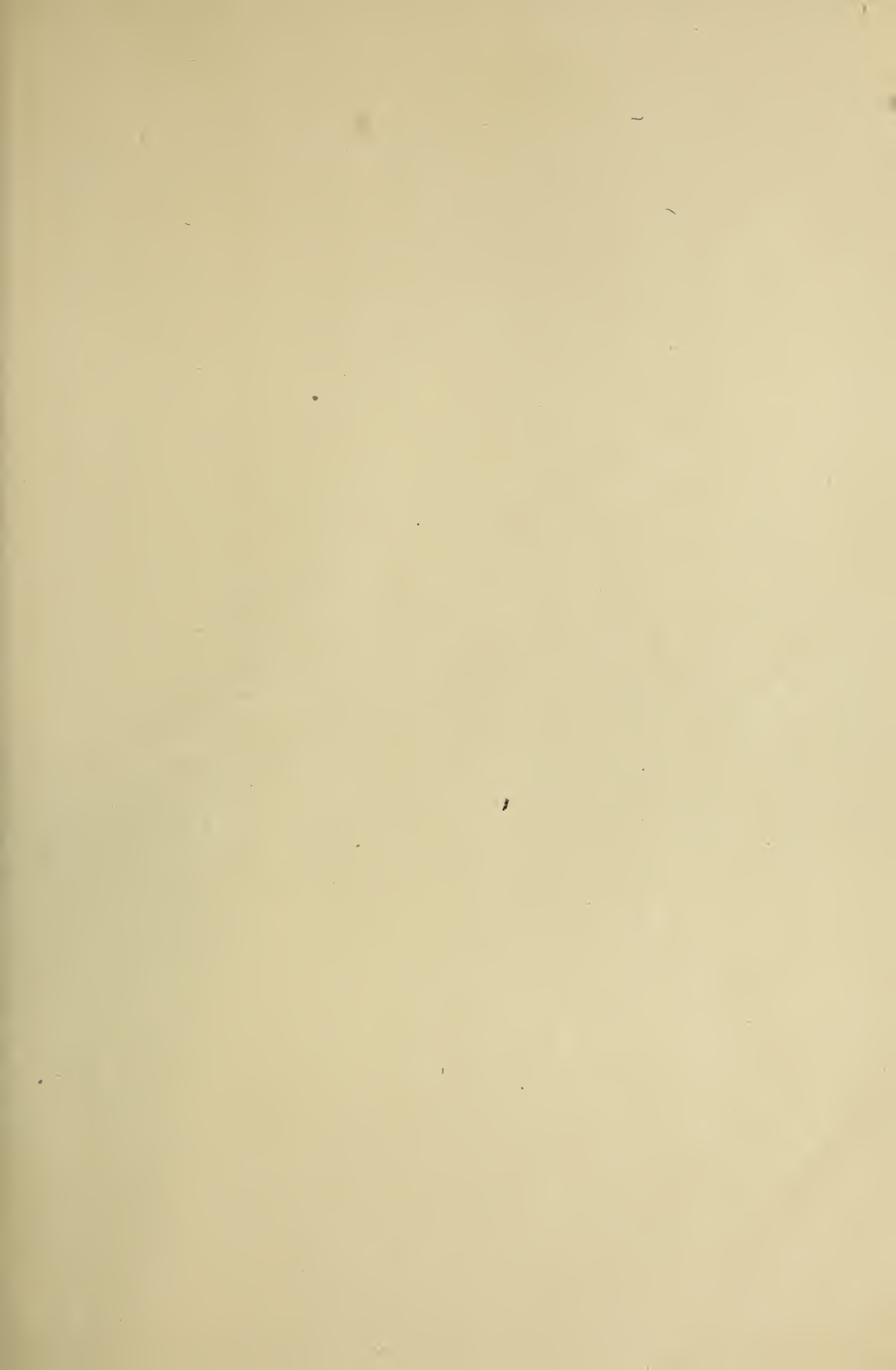
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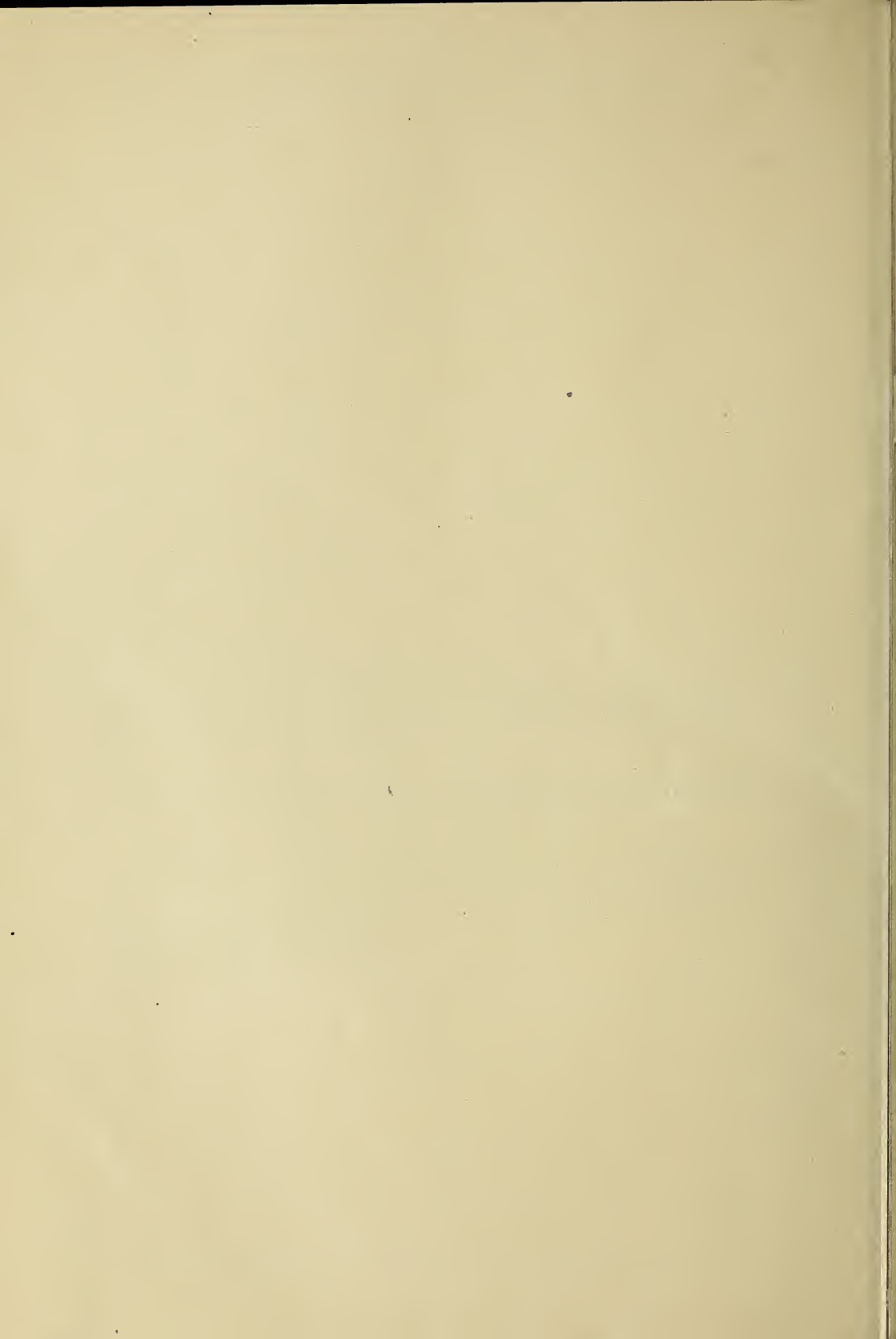
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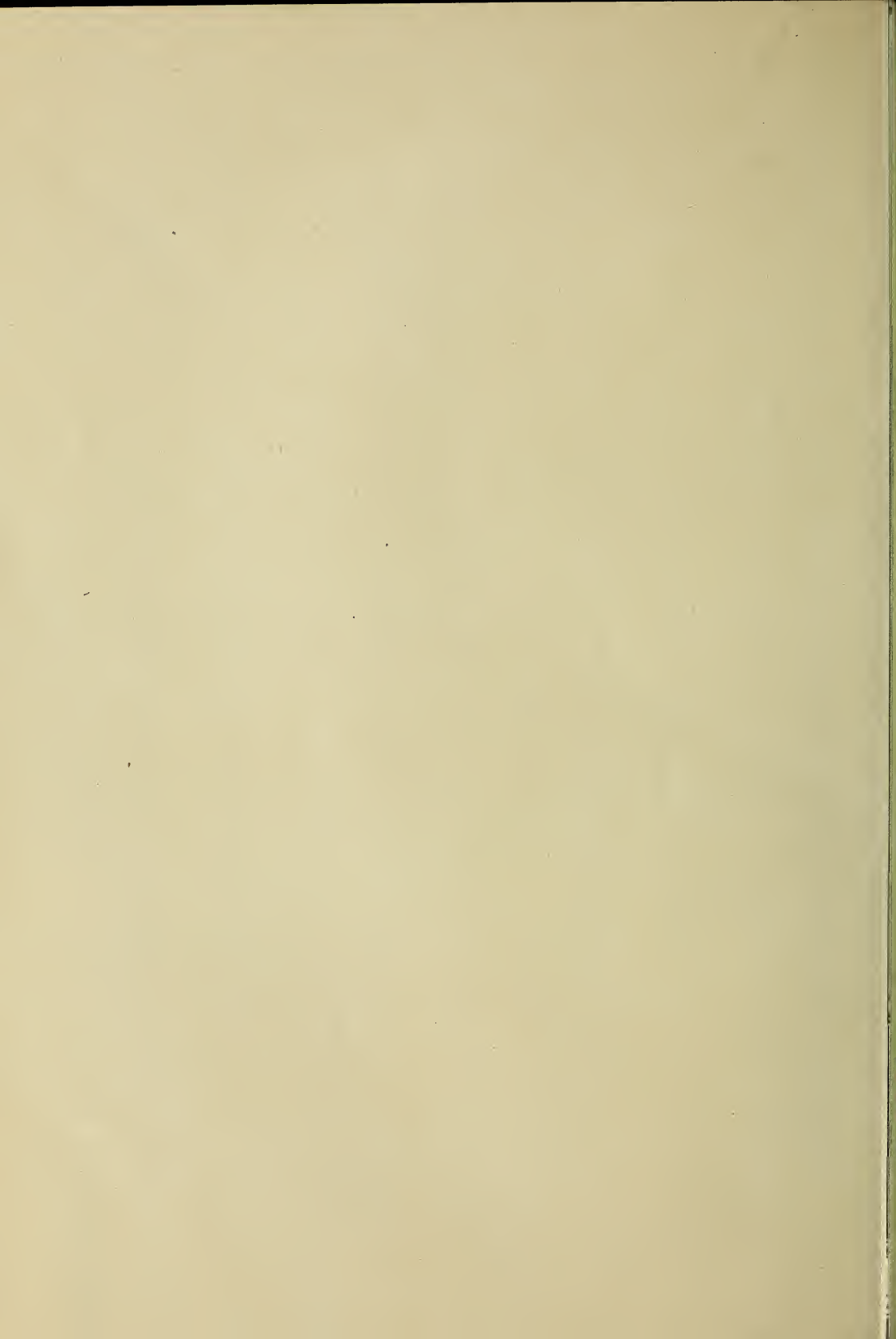
All larger tree orders and all other orders whatever packed free.

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